

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

PHOENIX, ARIZONA
Published Every Morning by the
ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY
Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as Mail
Matter of the Second Class
President and Publisher Dwight B. Heard
General Manager Charles A. Stauffer
Business Manager W. W. Knapp
Editor J. W. Spear
News Editor E. A. Young

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday \$5.00
One yr., \$5.00; 6 mos., \$4.00; 3 mos., \$2.00; 1 mo., 75c.
Phone 4331
Private Branch Exchange
Connecting All Departments
General Advertising Representatives: Robert E. Ward,
Brunswick Bldg., New York; Mellers Bldg., Chicago;
W. R. Barringer, Examiner Bldg., San Francisco;
East Intelligence Bldg., Seattle; Title Insurance
Bldg., Los Angeles.
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MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1920

Every great and commanding
movement in the annals of the world
is the triumph of enthusiasm.

—Emerson.

The Strength of Mr. Clark

We suppose that all the readers of The Republican
by this time have been apprised of the merits of Hon.
E. S. Clark and of the reasons why The Republican
believes he should be sent to represent Arizona in the
United States senate.

We believe that he is the ablest candidate before
the people. His record as a citizen is as flawless as
that of a man may be. He enjoys the respect and
confidence of all well meaning citizens who know him.
He has enemies, of course, but it is fortunate for him
that their enmity is among his assets.

Mr. Clark is among the foremost members of the
Arizona bar, a position he has enjoyed for more than
twenty years. He is, in our opinion, the most gifted
orator in Arizona. Oratory, as we have come to re-
gard it, is not, of course, a prime qualification; there
is already too much oratory, of a kind, in congress.

But true oratory, such as Mr. Clark possesses is
a valuable gift. It would secure to Mr. Clark an
attentive hearing. It would give thus to Arizona
a hearing predisposing the colleagues of Mr. Clark
in our favor.

The only argument this campaign has developed
against Mr. Clark rests on a falsehood so glaring as
to be absurd—that he is a man of I. W. W. tendencies.
It was intended to array against him the more en-
thusiastic advocates of the "open shop" movement in
Arizona, and the cotton growers of this valley, already
alarmed by a conspiracy of radical labor leaders
against their interests.

The men who have declared and circulated the
falsehood intended to associate Mr. Clark with radi-
cals, do not expect it to be effective among intelli-
gent farmers and business men who know Mr. Clark.
It was intended for consumption only by newcomers
and by the unintelligent and those easily prejudiced.

We wish that this falsehood might have been
launched earlier so that it might have spread more
widely that the reaction in favor of Mr. Clark might
have been the greater.

We know that it will be resented by hundreds to-
morrow when they go to the primary.

"Oligarchies"

We suppose that Governor Cox has fully advised
himself as to the meaning of the word "oligarchy" and
that he is not confounding it with "majority" by which
things in this country are supposed to be settled in
caucuses, and conventions and at the polls.

We suppose also, if Governor Cox were asked to
differentiate between the merits of a senate oligarchy
and a Tammany-Taggart oligarchy, he would be am-
barrassed; that he would be further embarrassed if he
were asked whether an agreement by a few men in a
hotel room in Chicago after forty or more futile ballots
was more reprehensible than an agreement, in favor
of Governor Cox before the democratic convention,
between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Taggart at French Lick
Springs, Indiana, a spot made famous as the seat of
Mr. Taggart's famous gambling resort. Those to
whom a "senate oligarchy" is not a hateful obsession,
would no doubt find in that hotel room conference an
earnest effort to break a dead lock, whereas the
Tammany-Taggart conference had no such excuse;
it was necessary to their plans to defeat Mr. McAdoo
or to confound Mr. Bryan, to create a deadlock. Gov-
ernor Cox was their most available instrument.
Though not quite so acceptable to them and a little
less "wet" than Governor Edwards of New Jersey,
Governor Cox was their next best bet.

It is true that so far as the people had signified
their choice, and there had been by no means a full
expression, neither Governor Cox nor Senator Hard-
ing was a popular choice. But an exigency which
was recognized late on the Friday of convention week
made Senator Harding the choice of the convention
though he was by no means the choice of all the men
who agreed to put him forward to break the deadlock.
Governor Cox was the choice only of the Murphy
and Taggart faction; that is to say of the head of
Tammany and the famous gambling resort proprietor.
Every other recognized element in the convention was
against him—Bryan and the administration. Yet the
Tammany-Taggart oligarchy was the most powerful.

The Tottering Reason of Governor Cox

One might suppose that Governor Cox instead of
seeking admission to the White House, is courting
incarceration in a hospital for the insane. The
farther he goes the crazier he becomes. His crowning
insanity to date was a declaration on Saturday that
Senator Lodge was a second Benedict Arnold! Has
Senator Lodge betrayed his country? Against whom
has he performed any act of treason? We suppose it
is the theory of the governor that Mr. Lodge is guilty
of treason against Woodrow Wilson. We know that
to the adoring minds of many democrats that is an
inspeakable offense but, when we come to think of it,
neither the senator nor any other American citizen
owes loyalty to Mr. Wilson or any other individual.

We all owe loyalty, of course, to the president in
his representative capacity but we must not forget
that Senator Lodge also has a representative capacity.
He merely clashed with the president. It also may be
questioned whether in the matter over which the clash
occurred, the president was acting in his representa-
tive capacity. He had gone to Paris without a
mandate from the people. They had given him none
as to a peace treaty in 1916 for then we were assured
that as there would be no war, there would be no need
of concluding it with a treaty of peace. Certainly no
mandate was given Mr. Wilson in 1918 when the people
decisively rejected his advice. And then we were at
war and a peace treaty was inevitable. The people
were certainly not behind the president then.

We suppose, though, that what Governor Cox
means though it is a risky business to attach mean-

ings to such wild utterances as those of Governor
Cox, is that Senator Lodge as the reputed author of
the fourteen reservations and the spokesman for the
reservationists, prevented the ratification of Mr. Wil-
son's unauthorized peace treaty, thus leaving the coun-
try still technically but not actually at war. We will
concede that any man who unnecessarily precipitates
his country into war or who prevents it from coming
out of an actual war into an honorable or advan-
tageous peace is at fault, though even then, he could
hardly be called a traitor.

But the reservations championed by Mr. Lodge
were intended to be, so Mr. Lodge said and we think
a very large majority of Americans believe, advan-
tageous to his country, protective of its interests, safe-
guarding of its integrity. Certainly that cannot be
treason.

Take Your First Choice Tomorrow

We are making a last appeal to the voters of this
country to signify their choice of candidates tomorrow.
If there is a full or fairly full expression at the pri-
maries we will all be better satisfied with the result
whatever it may be and the chances are that it will
be the best.

At any rate, we will be conscious that a majority
prevailed and that we will not have our choice limited
on November 2 to a selection by a minority.

Primaries in the past have not been well attended.
Their importance as the foundation of our local gov-
ernment has not been realized. People have labored
under the mistake that they were not final, only elim-
inating; that they had another chance and another
choice. But the other choice is always, to a large num-
ber of voters, only a second or a third choice. As to
the best candidates the primary is often a finality.

Let that not be so tomorrow. May both parties
put before the voters at the general election their
strongest and best men. And then we will have in
our offices a better representation than we ever had
before.

THE GOLDEN RULE

By Dr. James I. Vance

The Golden Rule is the logical conclusion of the
Sermon on the Mount. In the Golden Rule, the
preacher sums up. He seems to say: "Let me say
in a line what it all means; Therefore all things
whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do
ye even so to them."

He was not willing to let it go even at that, so
he added: "For this is the law and the prophets."
The Golden Rule is not only the summary of the
Sermon on the Mount, but also of the law and the
prophets, of Moses, of the Psalms, of Isaiah, of all
the religious teachers who had gone before. Here is
the truth of all religions in a line. Here is the
wisdom of all men who have spoken for God, packed
into a single sentence; if you would reduce all sacred
writings to a phrase, it is the Golden Rule.

This line lifts Christianity to an altitude not
reached by any other religion. To be sure, Confucius
seems to approach it when it says: "The things you
would not have done to you, do not to others," but
there is a vast difference between this and the
rule of Jesus. It is the difference between nega-
tion and position, between don't and do, between
restraints and power, between a barrier and a dynamo,
between a hand and a power house. The religion of
Jesus is more than repressive. It is in-
spirational and dynamic.

The Golden Rule calls for three simple things.
I must put myself in the other man's place. By
an act of the imagination I must surround myself
with his circumstances, and face his needs and
duties. This is the geography of the Golden Rule.

Then, having exchanged places, I must think of
how I would like to be treated. It is wonderful how
our moods change when we change places with the
other fellow. Hate moods fade out, and kindly
moods come to take their places. The viewpoint
shifts, and with it, the outlook. Our neighbor be-
comes decent. He captures our esteem. This is the
psychology of the Golden Rule.

These new moods must be translated into action.
The Golden Rule is practical. Heavenly geography
and psychology are not enough. What I would like
the other fellow to do to me, I must do to him.
It may not be a pleasant thing to do. It may not be
profitable. It may not seem practical. But it must
be done. This is the Golden Rule program.

THE GOLDEN RULE AND LABOR

By Dr. James I. Vance

I wonder what Jesus would say to the men who
were involved in the steel strike, to the men on
both sides? Neither side may care to hear, but Jesus
probably has an opinion, and if He were on earth
today, He would not be dumb.

I wonder what Jesus would say to the men who
were involved in the coal strike? More were in-
volved than operators and miners. The people were
involved, women and babies and the sick in the hos-
pitals, and the workers in every line of industry that
must have coal to run. Jesus could never throw off
the spell of the needy crowd, and if He were on
earth today, the clamor of the multitude would reach
His heart, and He would speak. What would He say?

He would say, I fancy, what He said. He could
not improve on the Golden Rule. His solution for
the labor problem would be for men, whether capi-
talists or wage-earners, to do unto their fellows as
they would have their fellows to do unto them.

Then why not apply the Golden Rule to the labor
question? The world is in the most desperate situa-
tion on this subject it has ever faced. On every
hand we confront restlessness, discontent and strife.
Production is diminishing. Strikes are ceaseless.
Frequently the cause for disagreement between em-
ployees and employer seems trivial. Freight is tied up.
Supplies are going to waste. And this is the happy
time we looked forward to as the aftermath of the
World war!

Laws are enacted and force is employed, but the
row goes on. Instead of healing the breach, the two
sides seem wider apart than ever. Where is this
thing to end? Is the world gone mad?

Suppose capital and labor could approach each
other in terms of the Golden Rule, who doubts but
things would begin to improve? Let the employer
put himself in the place of the man who works for
him, and then let him treat that man as he would
want to be treated. Let the laborer put himself in
the place of his employer, and then let him do to his
employer the same thing he would want done to
himself.

Shall we say this is not practical? Go tell that
to the marines! It may not be practical for wild
beasts, but it is for men made in God's image. It is
the only way out of the jungle.

SOLITUDE

By Roger W. Babson

Let us withdraw from the world and its sorrows
and fears, its hopes and joys. Let us "go into the
closet and shut the door." The morning is really the
most desirable time for this, since it calms and
fortifies us for facing the day. In the silence we see
things as they are. We see ourselves as others see us.

These moments alone in deep meditation or deep
quiet are sacred. They are worth more than all the
other hours of the day. At first this effort to with-
draw may seem a task, but if continued, no one can
fail to feel the deep peace that seeps through the
soul. It brings courage to face life with a brave
heart and a smiling face. We fret and fume and are
slaves of things of which we should take no heed.
They have seemed all-important; in the silence we
learn that they are of no importance at all.

The wise men and seers of the ages have known
the value of silence. Their lives have been calm and
serene because they knew what it was to withdraw
a while from the noise and confusion of the world.
Men and women of today—often business men—are
learning the value of a daily period of silence where
they can be absolutely alone.

Take 15 minutes or a half an hour every day for
yourself. By hook or crook tear yourself away from
the crowd. Perhaps you think you "haven't time"
if so—take time.

CALL FOR BIDS FOR
PAVING OF GRAND
AVENUE IS ISSUED

The long expected paving of Grand
avenue from the city limits of Phoenix
to Glendale seems to be assured by
the announcement of the state high-
way department that it has issued a
call for bids. In accordance with its
usual custom in providing for full
competition five different kinds of
paving may be bid upon.

The length of the proposed high-
way is about eight miles. For the
purpose of bidding the road is divided
into two projects, and contractors are
permitted to bid on either unit or both
if they desire.

Standards available at present, to-
gether with federal aid are sufficient
to insure the construction of not more
than half the road at this time. The
proposed \$4,500,000 county bond issue,
however, includes this highway and
if it carries there will be ample funds
to finish the construction.

Should the bonds fail to carry, the
state engineer believes that the neces-
sary additional funds can be secured
from the automobile tax fund, the
large payments for which are due in
January.

It will require 30 days of advertis-
ing under the law to secure bids, so
that contracts should be let by Octo-
ber 10 and work actually under way
before the first of November.

Following the recent approval for
federal aid on this highway, engineers
were set to work making plans for
this work. These will be immediately
sent to the district engineer, whose
approval should be received by the
time the bids are in.

The work on the bridge across the
Agua Fria river at Maricopa is com-
ing along nicely, according to the state
engineer. The foundations for two
piers and one abutment are complete.
He reports, and excavations for the
other foundations are well along and
the superstructure on the southern
end has been started now that the
greatest danger from summer floods
has passed.

Bids were called for last week for a
steel truss bridge across the Hassa-
yampa river near Wickenburg, where
the floods of last year took out the
county structure. The plans call for
two spans of 100 feet. An alternate
design for four concrete girders will
also be submitted to bidders.

QUESTIONS AND
ANSWERS

Q. What is the rhyme concerning
the different days for marrying? Must
a bride carry flowers when wearing a
coat-suit for the ceremony? Constant
Reader.

A. There are several rhymes in re-
gard to marriage on the various days
of the week. The following is the
best known.

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday best day of all,
Thursday for losses,
Friday for crosses,
Saturday worst of all.

When a bride is married in a coat-
suit she should wear a corsage of
flowers, or should carry a white
prayer-book with a shower of flow-
ers. A shower bouquet is not carried
when a coat-suit is worn.

Q. How much of the gold produced
is used in coinage? L. M.

A. About one-fourth of the annual
production of gold is used for money,
the remaining three-fourths being con-
sumed in dentistry, in the arts, such
as jewelry, gliding, and gold leaf work,
and the making of gold of the annual
loss from various causes.

Q. Is there a bug which makes a
practice of burying dead animals? P.
R. T.

A. Sexton-beetles get their name
from the fact that they bury small
dead animals, such as mice or birds,
in which they have deposited their
eggs.

Q. Is the association of vaudeville
managers considered a trust?—C. M.
A. The department of justice in a
recent opinion held that "the business
of presenting and executing theatrical
entertainments is not commerce with-
in the constitutional sense, and that
therefore, such a combination . . .
does not fall within the Act which
prohibits combinations in restraint
of trade."

Q. When does the latest Easter occur
in the 20th century?—C. H. L.

A. The latest date on which
Easter will fall in this century will be
April 25, 1942.

Q. In golf, when A's ball is off the
green but is actually nearer the hole
than B's ball, which is on the green;
who plays first?—M. A. T.

A. The rule says that the player
whose ball is away plays first, and
makes no distinction between balls off
and on the green.

Q. Does the wind affect the temper-
ature that a thermometer registers?—
M. R.

A. A thermometer is not affected by
the wind velocity after once having at-
tained the temperature of the wind.
The physical discomfort usually asso-
ciated with high winds is due to the
removal of heat from the human
body by the wind.

Q. What city in the United States is
known as the "Forest City"?—D. D. G.

A. Cleveland, Ohio, has acquired
this title on account of its beautifully
shaded streets.

Q. How long has Ty Cobb played
big league ball, and how many seasons
has he led the American league in bat-
ting?—J. J.

A. Cobb entered major league base-
ball in 1905, but his first complete sea-
son as a regular did not come until
1907. Out of thirteen seasons he has
led the American league in batting
twelve times.

Q. What is the harmony of the
spheres?—R. S. P.

A. It was a common belief among
the ancients that the motion of the
stars and planets produced a kind of
music which has been referred to in
literature as the music of the spheres,
or the harmony of the spheres.

Q. Where is the largest locomotive
in the United States?—J. B.

A. The largest engine of this kind
was built for the Virginian railway. It
weighs 348,000 pounds, and has a trac-
tive force of 176,000 pounds.

Q. What is the "Iron Gate"?—M. R.
K.

A. The Iron Gate was a natural ob-
struction in the Danube river near Or-
sova. It was formed by a plateau of
rock 1,400 yards wide. The water was
so shallow at this point that vessels
drawing more than two and a half feet
could not go up the river. At great
expense the river has been made navi-
gable at this point.

Q. Give a brief biography of Major
General Wood.—P. M. H.

A. Major General Wood was born in
Winchester, New Hampshire, October
9, 1860. He attended Pierce academy
at Middleboro, Mass.; received his de-
gree of M. D. at Harvard, in 1884; L.
D. at Harvard, 1899, Williams 1902.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY

From The Phoenix Herald, which was absorbed by The Arizona Re-
publican in 1899, and for a time was published as
an evening edition

Monday, September 6, 1880

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—It is likely that
Maud S. will be among the attractions
of the Chicago Jockey Club and Trot-
ting Club. Accommodations for the
mare was asked by telegraph from Cin-
cinnati this afternoon.

Grass Valley, Sept. 4.—The strike at
Rocky Bar still holds out. A piece of
gold quartz rock, weighing 160 pounds
was taken out today for which \$3000
was refused.

New York, Sept. 4.—Advices of the
24th ult. from Mexico state that the
Journals denounce the railway propo-
sition of the Southern Pacific company
as an insult in offering to build Mexi-
can railways on credit, and urge the
government to reject the proposition.

James Head has retired from the
Drill of Pinal and J. D. Reymert has
assumed entire control. This sprightly
paper has created a stir in its brief
existence—in one branch of Maricopa
county politics. We wish it continued
success. It is a staunch advocate of
republican principles and a great help
to the cause.

It took Judge Reilly of Tombstone
ten days to try a police officer charged
by a drunkard with false imprisonment,
which resulted in Bennett the officer
being bound over to the grand jury
under a bond of \$1000. Bennett was

University of Pennsylvania, 1903.
Married Louise A. Condit Smith of
Washington, November 18, 1890. Ap-
pointed from Massachusetts, assistant
surgeon, U. S. A., January 5, 1886;
captain assistant surgeon, 1891; com-
manding colonel 1st U. S. Volunteer
Cavalry, (Rough Riders), May 8, 1898;
brigadier general, July 8, 1898; major
general, December 7, 1898. Honorably
discharged from volunteer service June
30, 1901. Major general U. S. A.,
August 8, 1903. Major General Wood
was military governor of Cuba from
December 1, 1899, to until transfer of
the government of Cuba to the Cuban
republic, May 20, 1902. Served in
the Philippines until 1903; commanding
Department of the East 1908-09; chief
of staff, U. S. A., July, 1910; April
1914, commander Department of the

brought to jail at Tucson with the
papers voluminous to fill a 16-mule
wagon. When the county comes to
foot the costs of the case it would
never believe that James (Reilly) was
the loud mouthed reformer of Maricopa
county.

Local

Mrs. Don E. Abbott will return to-
morrow from a trip to California.
A Mexican was stabbed last evening
by a fellow countryman but not badly
hurt. Dr. Conyers attended the
wounded man.

S. E. Patton will arrive off this eve-
ning at the telegraph office a fine inva-
lid's chair. The chances, 33 at \$3,
have all been taken. (There was no
postal regulations against this sort of
news forty years ago.)

The Tucson operator reports that the
cause of the interruption between Flo-
rence and Tucson for the past few days
was that some scamps had cut out sev-
eral yards of the wire.

The democratic county convention
convened pursuant to adjournment
this morning at half past ten o'clock.
Convention called to order by S. D.
Lount, chairman. Roll called as fol-
lows: Bolan, George, Strand, Cox,
Broadway, Roberts, Novinger, Conyers,
Lount, Holcomb, Jacobs, Webb, Glee-
son, Shouley, Gregg, Sharp and Tid-
well.

East, 1914-1917; later assigned in com-
mand Southeastern department. Ap-
pointed commander of the 89th division,
N. A. Camp Funston, Kansas, April,
1918. Major General Wood is a mem-
ber of the Protestant Episcopal church.
(Any reader who get the answer to
any question by writing The Republic-
an Information Bureau, Frederic J.
Haskin, director, Washington, D. C.
This offer applies strictly to informa-
tion. The bureau cannot give advice
on legal, medical, and financial mat-
ters. It does not attempt to settle
domestic troubles, nor to undertake
exhaustive research on any subject.
Write your question plainly and briefly.
Give full name and address and
enclose two cents in stamps for return
postage. All replies are sent direct
to the inquirer.)

FAMOUS SCHOOL NOW
ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Roosevelt Military academy, which
has succeeded the Sheldon School for
Boys at West Englewood, N. J., with
the consent of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.,
has assumed its name and becomes a
private memorial to Colonel Roosevelt.
One of the buildings of the academy
has been named Quentin Hall. The
president is Russell R. Whitman of
New York. Mr. Whitman is also pre-
sident of the New York Commercial and
of the Whitman Publishing corpora-
tion.

Mr. Whitman was a classmate at the
University of Kansas of the late Gen-
eral Funston, William Allen White and
former Governor Hadley of Missouri.

The academy occupies a site of 24
acres at West Englewood, overlooking
the Hackensack river. It has now ac-
commodations for 90 boys.
Favorable mention has been made of
the school by such leading citizens as
Senator Lodge, Henry L. Stimson,
former secretary of war; Senator
Edge of New Jersey, T. Coleman Du
Pont and many others.

Nealon of Phoenix for Supreme
Court.—Adv. n

IRISH MODERATES WIRE GEORGE
NOGALES, Sept. 5.—The first an-

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—The standing com-
mittee of the conference of Irish mod-
erates convened here recently to settle
the Irish question by agreement ad-
vised the following cablegram to Premier
Lloyd George:

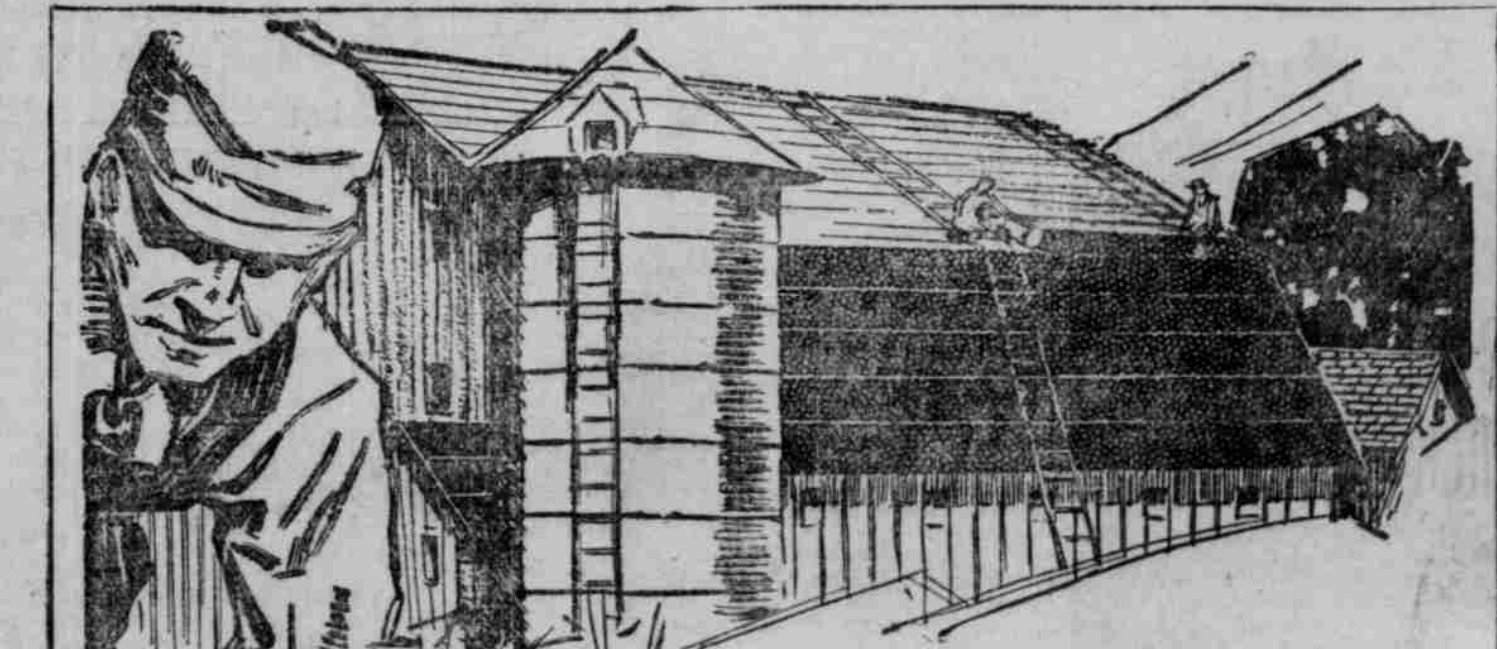
"Once more, while there is yet time,
we implore you in the name of the
Irish peace which you invoked our aid
to secure and in the name of common
humanity, outraged by the spectacle of
the law demanding its pound of flesh,
to order forthwith the release of the
lord mayor of Cork."

O. A. Kane for Legislature. adv. n

Nealon of Phoenix for Supreme
Court.—Adv. n

Senator Mark A. Smith Headquar-
ters, Phone 4979, 211 N. Center St.
—Adv. m

Nealon of Phoenix for Supreme
Court.—Adv. n

The Certain-teed Guarantee
as a Basis for Estimating
Roofing Cost

The Certain-teed guarantee provides a basis for estimat-
ing the approximate cost per year of your new roof.

Certain-teed Roofing, Number 3 Heavy, is guaranteed
for fifteen years. It usually lasts longer.

Taking fifteen years as the assured life and dividing the
unusually low cost of Certain-teed, as compared to most
modern types of roofing, by this figure, you readily see
how economical Certain-teed is.

The light and medium weights of Certain-teed are also
guaranteed, five years for the former and ten years for
the latter.

In addition to its durability, Certain-teed is weather-proof,
fire-retarding and spark-proof.

And it costs less to buy, less to lay and less to maintain
than any other type of good roofing.

See a Certain-teed dealer about roofing. If he hasn't
enough of the weight you want in stock he can quickly
get more from a nearby Certain-teed warehouse or
distributing center.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
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